THE MOUNTAIN ADVOCATE.

Entered as Second-Class Matter Friday, February 19th, 1904 at the Postoffice at Barbourville, Knox County, Ky., under Act of Congress of March 3rd, 1879.

MOTTO:—Live For Our Friends—Do The Greatest Amount of Good We Can to the Largest Number of People.

Terms: $1.00 Per Year in Advance. BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1911 Vol. VIII. No. 15

LOUISVILLE BOOSTERS

Visited Barbourville Where They Received Royal Welcome

Dr. Ben L. Bruner, Principal Speaker, Pronounced Our City the "Princeton of Kentucky"

A GALA DAY FOR OUR CITY

Last Tuesday, May 23, was a day not to be soon forgotten by many of the citizens of the highlands of Southeastern Kentucky, as well as by our neighbors from the metropolis, who took occasion to visit us on that day.

Shortly before noon the Louisville Boosters' train, carrying as jolly a crowd of business men as ever visited the mountains, stopped at this place and the entire delegation at once marched to Union College campus headed by the 1st Regiment band, and there they were most heartily welcomed by Col. John G Matthews who represented the Mayor, spoke for a few moments and extended the glad hand of welcome to our distinguished visitors.

Col. Matthews, who is indeed one of the silver tongued orators of the mountains, captivated his hearers at the very outset and held them as if by enchantment until he concluded, and was then followed by Hon. C. W. Milliken, of Louisville, chairman of the Speakers Committee. Mr. Milliken paid a high compliment to our city and to the speaker who had so pleasantly welcomed them here, and introduced their speaker who was to respond to the address of welcome, Dr. Ben L. Bruner, Secretary of State.

Dr. Bruner has a State-wide and almost a world-wide reputation as an orator. He has the happy faculty of saying the right thing at the right time.

While Dr. Bruner has been a visitor here on former occasions, he had never seen our city under such favorable circumstances before, and coming just at the hour when Union College had issued diplomas of graduation to a class of eleven young ladies and young gentlemen, and seeing the campus covered with students and with the statements of Col Matthews ringing in his ears that we have, beside Union College, the Public Graded High School and the Baptist Institute also located and established within our city, Dr. Bruner proclaimed Barbourville to be "The Princeton of Kentucky."

That is an appropriate title and we trust that Barbourville may continue to wear that title honorably and creditably as the years roll by.

The speaking concluded, the crowd began to mingle and get acquainted but the stay of our visitors was all too short and the march was again taken up for the return to the depot. On the way they stopped long enough at the Court house to hear a few words of welcome from Judge J. T. Stamper who made them feel that Barbourville was their friend.

The journey extended through to Pinevill and Middlesboro where the visitors were given a hearty welcome.

This is the first time that this section of Kentucky has had the pleasure of meeting and greeting the business men of Louisville in their own homes and it is a pleasure we enjoyed and we believe it was one that they enjoyed.

We hope that this may be the first of a series of many more visits and that the metropolis and the mountains may know each other better and when the do, our business relations will be far more profitable, both to us and to them.

From the Courier-Journal we clip the following comment on Barbourville:

Barbourville has made a gain in population of approximately 70 per cent. within the past ten years. In general improvement, new buildings, public utilities and industries it has improved many hundred per cent.

Primarily an educational center, natural resourses, combined with the progressiveness of its people, have drawn a number of industries, and many more are in prospect. The merchants and business men are among the best rated in the State.

Union College, the central educational institution of the Methodist Church in Kentucky, is located here. The college has a plant valued at about $100,000, and draws students from a number of States. The endowment of the board is nearly half a million dollars. Two new buildings, recently erected, cost $50,000. The Barbourville Baptist Institute, conducted by the Southern Baptist Convention, is a very successful school. A five story brick dormitory for young ladies was erected last year, and during the coming summer a similar building for boys will be constructed. The Barbourville High School is one of the best in Kentucky.

Barbourville has a fine natural gas system, drawing an almost limitless supply from two sources; a waterworks system which is one of the most complete in the State; an electric light plant, a brick and tile factory, employing seventy-five; a planing mill, with two woodworking plants in prospect. Exemption from taxes for five years is granted to new concerns.

A large number of modern brick and concrete buildings have been erected during the past two years, among them the Parker mercantile building, a three story brick; Lawson mercantile building, a three story brick; the Hotel Jones, three story concrete building; the Dishman office building, a four story brick; the Gibson mercantile building, a three story brick; the Miller and Cole brick business blocks. The Fist Methodist and Catholic churches have erected modern brick buildings, and the Christian church is preparing to construct a new edifice. Several hundred new residences have been erected during the past two years.

Among improvements now under way is the construction of a system of sanitary and storm sewerage, to cover the principal part of the city. Several miles of wide concrete pavement have been built, and a proposition is now under consideration for paving Knox street, the business thoroughfare, with brick.

Notice

Persons owning lots in the cemetery should see that they are properly arranged between now and Tues day for the Decoration services.

COMMENCEMENT

Exercises of Union College Largely Attended Throughout Week

Eleven Graduates Received Diplomas

Last Tuesday marked the closing of a very successful year for Union College and the event resulted in perhaps the largest graduating class of any one year in the history of this institution.

The program as published two weeks ago in these colums was carried out to the letter and every exercise was attended by a large and enthusiastic audience, and every feature was fully enjoyed.

The Baccalaureate sermon by Dr. Jameson on last Sunday deserves special mention. It was indeed a gem in thought, and the ease with which he handled it showed that he was indeed the master of the subject. The vast audience was held as it by magic by his eloquence for a full hour.

One of the special and interesting features of the commencement exercises was the art exhibit of Miss Swearengin on Monday afternoon. That department has baen under her management for the past year and the advance made by her pupils shows her proficiency to teach that department. 200 different exhibits on exhibition showed the wide scope and the various tastes in the character of work executed.

The presentation of diplomas on Tuesday morning marked the closing of a full week of exercises and entertainment that will not soon be forgotten.

Under the management of Judge James D. Black the school has prospered beyond expectation and he has arranged to add the collegiate course so that the full course may now be completed here. It has also been suggested that a kindergarden course may perhaps be added next year which will then enable the student to start in the kindergarden and finish with a full four-year college course.

Union College is indeed becoming one of the great institutions of learning in Kentucky and with successful management for a few more years it will require an addition of rooms to accommodate the students that will assemble here.

It is a well known fact that it is now by far the cheapest and best school in the State, and the students turned out will compare favorably with those from any school of our land.

Stores to Close at 7 p. m.

Barbourville, Ky., May 24, 1911.

We, the undersigned merchants and business men of Barbourville, Ky., do hereby covenant and agree to close our respective places of business promptly at the hour of 7 o'clock p. m. during the months of June, July and August on any and all business days except Saturdays which hour for closing shall be 9 o'clock p. m.

The Parker Mercantile Co.,
Herndon & Tinsley,
England, Ellison & Co.,
L. C. Miller,
The Arcade Store,
W. H. Petherage,
The Gibson Co.,
W. R. Gibson & Co.

All the up to-date cities have fixed hours at which to close all the business concerns, and it is earnestly hoped that all the other business men of our city will follow in this modern example.

Hon M C Rankin was here on Monday in the interest of his candidacy for Auditor

FRANKS

Bitterly Arraigns Judge O'Rear in Speech at Barbourville.

OPENS CAMPAIGN FOR NOMINATION

Declares That Republicans Must Stand For Law Enforcement or Meet Political Ruin.

DENOUNCES MOBS AND NIGHT RIDERS

Barbourville, Ky., May 22.—Rarely if ever in the history of Kentucky has one candidate for the nomination for Governor of the State so mercilessly arraigned another as E. T. Franks arraigned Judge O'Rear in his opening speech here today. After declaring for redistricting, for tax revision, for better schools and better roads, for the endorsement of the county unit bill as advocated in the 1907 platform, Mr. Franks said that the most important matter before the people of the State today is the enforcement of the law, and he declared, in effect that there are not enough night-riders and mob-members in the Republican party to nominate or elect a candidate who does not stand firmly for law and order. Mr. Franks' speech, which was heard and approved by a record-breaking crowd, was in part as follows:

When I made my announcement as a candidate for Governor, I stated that I would not make a speaking campaign for the nomination, giving as a reason my fear that it would engender bad feeling, and thus make it more difficult for us to win in November, but self-preservation is universally allowed to be the first law of nature, and if Judge O'Rear or any one else thinks that he can come and attack me in my own home without getting into a scrap, he is destined to a rude awakening when he tries it. Hence I have decided to take the stump in advocacy of my claims for the Republican nomination for Governor, and if it is a speaking campaign that Judge O'Rear wants, I shall accommodate him to his heart's content, though I repeat my opinion that it would have been better for the party if no speeches had been made until after the July convention.

I have been here many times before. In every hard-fought battle that you have had for the past twenty years I have come to your aid at the first call, and I have enjoyed my visits to your city very much indeed. I always feel at home in the mountains. I have campaigned so much in the mountains that I feel as much at home up here as I do in Jackson's Purchase, where I was born and reared, or in the Pennyrile, where my home has been so long. In the last twenty years I have had the pleasure of speaking in one hundred and ten of the one hundred and nineteen counties of the State. Wherever I have spoken, my views on the fundamental principles of the Republican party are well known.

The natural resources of Kentucky are not surpassed in importance or equaled in variety by those of any other State. Her shores are washed by more miles of navigable streams than are possessed by any other State; her soil is as fertile as the Delta of the Nile; many of her mountains and valleys are covered with virgin timber that has never yet heard the sound of the woodman's ax; no State has more coal, and none can produce it more cheaply; we have fluor-spar, lead, zinc, and the best quality of fire-clays in abundance. There is enough water power unused and going to waste, to operate every wheel and spindle in the State without using a bushel of coal, and yet steam coal can be delivered at our furnace doors at a lower cost than almost anywhere else on this earth. We are in close proximity to the fast-developing Southland, where there awaits us a ready market for everything that we manufacture. We have the natural resources, and we have the men to develop them. A braver and more patriotic citizenship, on the whole, is not to be found in any State, and why should not Kentucky forge to the front as one of the leading States of the Union in farming, in manufactures, in mining, in education and in all the varied interests of a great people inhabiting a great land?

For years we have been shipping our raw material elsewhere. It has been worked up and shipped back to us, we paying the freight both ways and losing the potential profit. Why do we not manufacture at home? There must be a reason. What is it? There is something radically wrong, or these conditions would not exist. I will tell you what is wrong. Our taxing system is wrong, and we do not enforce our laws or preserve public order.

We should begin our program of change by altering our apportionment laws, so as to give every citizen of the State equal representation. I do not hesitate to say that our apportionment laws are a disgrace to civilization, a crime in the garb of law, and should make every honest man of whatever party hang his head in shame when he thinks of the great injustice that has been done to the people by Democratic legislators, who cared not for the public good, but did the bidding of those enemies of the State who had before them and in them nothing but their lust for continued power as a necessary condition of their political existence.

Mob Rule and Night Riders.

There should be a change in our laws relative to mobs. Better protection should be given to persons accused of crime, whether such persons are in jail or in the hands of arresting officers. It is a practice all too common in Kentucky for men to band themselves together, generally under cover of darkness, and take from the officers of the law persons accused of offenses more or less grave, and put them to death.

I favor a law giving the Governor the right, under certain conditions, to remove from office any officer or jailor who shall permit a mob to take from such officer or from the jail any prisoner charged with any crime whatever.

This law has been recently invoked with good effect by a Democratic Governor in Ohio and by a Republican Governor in Illinois, and we should have such a law in Kentucky. Kentucky has for years been clamoring for more business and inviting immigration. More than one million immigrants landed in the United States in 1910, nearly 300,000 of them farm laborers. How many of them came to Kentucky? A surprisingly small number. Where did they go? To every place except Kentucky. But that is not the worst. A great number of those we already had—citizens of Kentucky—have gone away within the past year. You can scarcely travel on a train leaving Kentucky that you do not see our Kentuckians flocking to other States seeking homes in a distant land—and why is it? You can talk for business, you can talk for immigration, you can talk prosperity for our State until you grow hoarse, but it does no good.

Law and Order Must Come First.

First, and before everything else in the world, must come Law and Order. Fewer mobs and less of the mob spirit and the certain and unsparing enforcement of the law will convince

E. T. FRANKS.

the world that we mean what we say, and then we shall get men and money from everywhere. Money and men joined together make business, and when we shall have them Old Kentucky will blossom as the rose. I think it necessary for our platform at this time to speak out in no uncertain terms for Law and Order. A county or a State or a nation that will not protect its citizens, from the highest to the humblest, and all alike, is not worthy of its name and place, and the right to govern should be taken from it.

Gentlemen, it is needless for me to say to you that I am a Republican, holding fast to all the fundamental principles of the party, and that means that I am not an Insurgent Republican. I do not allow Senator LaFollette and Senator Bourne to do my thinking, and I do not propose to follow where they lead. I noticed an article in a Louisville paper of May 11, with a Washington date line, saying that LaFollette and Hearst are likely to head a new national ticket.

My friend, Judge O'Rear, in apologizing for some of the things in his platform, said that such well-known Republicans as Senator LaFollette and Senator Bourne had been advocating them for years. Judge O'Rear may follow where they lead if he wishes, but I say to you that I will not.

I asked a friend a few days ago if he believed in a progressive Republican. "That depends," he said. "There are three ways a man can progress and be a progressive Republican. One way is toward the Republican party, another way is toward the Democratic party, and the third is toward what was once known as the Populist party. It depends on which way a man progresses whether I believe in him as a progressive Republican or not."

That reminds me of an inscription I once read on a tombstone: "Take up thy cross and follow me." A wag wrote beneath:

"To follow you I'm not intent
Till I find out which way you went."

The so-called progressive or insurgent Republicans of the House and Senate have been very kind to President Taft in the past fifteen months, and he ought to feel very kindly toward them. They have succeeded in giving him a Democratic House by sixty-seven majority, and counting La Follette, Bourne, Clapp, Poindexter, Cummins and Bristow with the Democrats (as they won't vote with the Republicans), they have also given Mr. Taft a Democratic Senate. I am not a new-fangled Republican. I am one of those who believe in the platform adopted at Chicago in 1908, and I propose to stand by that platform and contend for the faith expressed in it until the party shall speak again with the same authority. Progressive? Why, the Republican party is the most progressive party that has had an existence under this government in the last hundred years. It broke the shackles from four million slaves and made them freemen. It fought the greatest war of modern times and preserved the Union of States, making it the greatest nation in the history of man. It resumed specie payments and made every dollar in the land as good as every other dollar. It set the seal of condemnation on the Democratic nightmare of rag money. It fought free silver to the death and there are now none to mourn its departure.

I am rooted and grounded in the faith that we must have protection for American industry and American labor in order to have and maintain prosperity in this country.

I think it proper that I should make myself thoroughly understood as to that great army of men who till the soil, the farmers of Kentucky, because it has been said by some who are supporting other candidates that some of the farmers of Kentucky would vote against me because of what I said about the Night Riders in a speech I delivered at Hopkinsville in 1903. I do not hold to the belief that Republican farmers are against me on that account or any other account. I was reared on a farm. I have helped the farmers, my neighbors, to build their homes, roll their logs, grow their tobacco, thresh their wheat, make up their molasses—in fact, I have done some of every kind of work known to the farming fraternity in this state. I have mixed and mingled with them all my life. I know the farmers of Kentucky, who they are and what they stand for, and I am proud that so many of them know me, as I am proud to know them.

In that speech at Hopkinsville I stated that if I were a farmer I would belong to all of their organizations that sought in a lawful way to enhance the price of farm products. I believe the farmers have a right to organize for self-protection, and I would be glad to see every farmer in the land take a greater interest in the welfare of every other farmer. I know the hardships through which the farmer passes each year as he toils to make an honest living for himself and those dependent upon him, eating two meals a day by lamplight the year round, taking chances with the elements, to have his crop destroyed by drouth or flood, and, should he escape both and gather abundantly at harvest time, to have great combinations of wealth to sit in judgment on the prices, forcing them down sometimes below the cost of production. This is the common lot of the farmer in Kentucky. I know these things are hard, and they should be remedied at once—but who is to do it? The Democratic party will not do it, because it has controlled legislation in Kentucky since 1865 without a break, except at one time the Republicans had the House, but the Democrats controlled the Senate. If there is no law in Kentucky to punish great combinations of wealth, formed and used to oppress the people, it is the fault of the Democratic party and not the fault of the Republican party. I promise, if elected Governor, to enforce impartially, without fear or favor, such existing laws as may be invoked against the employment of capital in a manner oppressive to the people, and to use all the power that may be at my command to secure the passage of laws that will effectually break up these wrongful operations of capital. That is the remedy and the only remedy. "But," one will say, "we can not get our officers to enforce the law." Then you should elect men who will enforce the law. But for God's sake, for the sake of your State, your home and your family, do not undertake to secure redress through the mob. A mob never settled anything except to bring disgrace upon the community, and forever damn those who engaged in the mob. *It is an insult to any honest farmer to say that he will get mad at you for denouncing mobs. Mobs are in nearly every instance composed of cowards and of the lower elements in the community, and for any man to become incensed when you denounce a mob will naturally cause the public to think that he was either in the mob or was in sympathy with it.* And a man that is in sympathy with the mob and does not join it if he has the opportunity, is a greater coward than those who do join, and that is the reason he does not join.

Assails Judge O'Rear on Mob Rule.

Judge O'Rear had something to say about mobs in his speech at Hopkinsville, a part of which I endorse and a part of which I do not endorse. He said, in speaking of the attitude of Governor Willson toward him:

"The Governor knew my views on the situation, for at his instance I had several conferences with him on the subject. I said in the speech (the Frankfort speech) that the Governor was to be commended for his efforts to restore peace and protect life and property, as well as to bring to punishment the violators of the law."

If Judge O'Rear had stopped there the world would have said: "Well done, good and faithful servant." But listen to what he said next, which spoiled all that had gone before:

"But I further said that in my opin-

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The Mountain Advocate

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G. WILL CLARK, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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The Official Organ of the Republican Party in Knox County.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics

We take this method of announcing our candidacy for the office of Commissioner of Agriculture, Labor and Statistics, subject to the action of the Republican State Convention to be held at Louisville July 11, 1911.

D. W. CLARK.

On Gerrymanders

Massachusetts contributed the word "gerrymander" to the political vocabulary of the United States, but the thing itself has been far more freely used in other States than in this Commonwealth.

Kentucky, it seems from a recent speech of Representative Caleb Powers in support of an amendment to the reapportionment bill, designed to make gerrymandering more difficult, especially suffers from this form of partisan injustice. The amendment, which provided that there shall be a difference of more than 20,000 in population between the districts of any State, was lost, as were other amendments offered by him prohibiting a difference of more than 20,000 or more than 75,000. Any such amendment is like to be lost in a Democratic House, since the gerrymander has been extremely useful to the Democrats of the South, though neither party is sinless in reference to the use of this ruthless partisan weapon for the invasion of minority rights. The law as it now stands provides that congressional districts shall be composed of contiguous and compact territory, containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants. Under this law perhaps the old shoestring district of Mississippi could not be imitated, but Mr. Powers abundantly proved by his showing as to the districting of Kentucky that some such specific prohibition as he proposed should be expressed in the law.

Through the gerrymander effected in Kentucky by a Democratic Legislature Mr. Powers' Republican district in that State has a far larger population than any of the Democratic districts.

The census of 1910 gives the eleven congressional districts of Kentucky all the way from 148,000 in the Eighth, which is Democratic, to 308,000 in the Eleventh which is Republican and which Mr. Powers represents. It can hardly be pretended that when one district has more than double the population of another, as is the case of the Republican Eleventh compared with the Democratic Seventh and Eighth Districts in Kentucky, the spirit or even the letter of the law is being complied with. No doubt a study of districting in other States would bring to light great disparaties, but it is easy to believe, in view of these figures the contention of Mr. Powers that Kentucky's congressional district today furnish the worst instance of partisan division of any State in the Union.

In striking contrast was the last redistricting in Massachusetts, in 1901, described by Mr. Charles R. Saunders in another column when the difference in population between the largest and the smallest of the fourteen congressional district of the State was only 9606, the Boston Districts being laid out with the remarkable closeness of 199, 718, 199, 202 and 198, 507, respectively. The bill was supported by Republicans and Democrats alike. This was all the more creditable to the dominant party because, as Mr. Saunders points out, the Republicans at that time comprised more than three-fourths of the Legislature, and the redistricting committee consisted of fifteen Republicans to four Democrats.—*Boston (Mass.) Herald.*

'Every Month'

writes Lola P. Roberts, of Vienna, Mo., "I used to be sick most of the time and suffered with backache and headache. My Mother, who had been greatly helped by the use of Cardui, got me two bottles, and I have been well ever since."

E 49

Take CARDUI

The Woman's Tonic

Cardui is a gentle tonic for young and old women. It relieves and prevents pain. It builds strength. It feeds the nerves. It helps the whole system.

Made from harmless roots and herbs, it has no bad after-effects, does not interfere with the use of any other medicine and can do you nothing but good.

Try Cardui. It will help you. Your dealer sells it.

Continued From First Page

E. T. FRANKS'

Opening Speech at Barbourville

ion the disorders were symptomatic; that they reflected the feeling of resentment of many growers that they had suffered long oppression, and that the law had not afforded them any remedy; that the surest way to prevent similar outbreaks was to remove the cause of them; that the growers could not be convinced that they were not being outrageously oppressed by threats of punishment; that you could not push an idea through an Anglo-Saxon's head with a bayonet."

What does Judge O'Rear mean by that? Does he mean to say that the Governor ought not to have called out soldiers to prevent murder, arson and intimidation? He says:

"The farmers were being depressed by threats. The disorders were symptomatic."

Which no one denies, but we differ as to the remedy. Does he mean by that that the right way to settle the troubles was through the mob, the torch and the whipping post? Why did he not say: "Gentlemen, your troubles are real and your grievance great, but your remedy is in the law and you must not take it into your own hands." He says:

"The growers could not be convinced that they were not being outrageously oppressed by threats of punishment."

Who was threatening the honest tobacco growers The only threats that anybody heard of were against the Night Riders and by the Night Riders. Nobody made any threats against the honest tobacco growers except the night riders. I protest against Judge O'Rear or any one else placing the night rider and the honest tobacco grower upon the same level or in the same class, and again ask, Who threatened the honest tobacco growers?

Judge O'Rear said:

"You can not push an idea through an Anglo-Saxon's head with a bayonet.'

Who were these "Anglo-Saxons" that you speak of that the soldiers were sent out to suppress? Were they not night riders? Judge O'Rear knew that the soldiers never molested any one except night riders. If the officers of the law in the counties where these night riders lived and did their work could not or would not suppress them, do you mean to say that the soldiers could not change their ideas from those of mob members to those of peaceful citizens? They were killing people, they were burning homes, they were destroying depots, they were laying cities in ashes, they were terrorizing whole communities, they were driving men from the State. These men were being threatened, and no one else was threatened—and yet the judge says that you could not push an idea through their heads with a bayonet. And again he says:

"If, however, any opponent, Democrat or Republican, cares to take up the other side, I am prepared to meet him on the subject."

I will take the other side and make my appeal to the law-abiding people of Kentucky. I am willing to abide by their decision, even on his statement made at Hopkinsville, and ignore his statement at Frankfort, that he waited three years to explain, and which he did not then explain until he became a candidate for Governor.

Of course the Democrats are not going to fight Judge O'Rear now. They want him nominated, and will hold their fire until after the nominations are made. But I here and now enter my solemn protest against the nomination by the Republican party of a candidate for Governor holding the views on law and order that have been expressed publicly by Judge O'Rear. Whenever the Republican party, the party of Lincoln, of Grant, Garfield, Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft, forsakes the principles of Law and Order and winks at mobs and mob violences, it should go into exile and never again boast of more than half a century of the greatest achievements known to political history.

Judge O'Rear may have thought he was right when he made that statement, and if the people think he said the right thing or the thing that ought to have been said at that time, everything else being equal, he should be nominated, but when you do nominate him, if you do, you have struck a blow at the very corner-stone of civil liberty. You should think well before making your decision.

The conference to which Judge O'Rear alludes was called by the Governor just after the night riders had put the torch to Princeton, Hopkinsville and Russelville, and about the time that Hiram Hedges was murdered in cold blood by the night riders in the presence of his wife and babies and in his own home. It was at this time that lovers of law and order should have had their wits about them. They should have said and done the right thing at the right time. The eyes of the world were on Kentucky, and she cried: "Is there no balm in Gilead? Is there no Physician there? Then why is not the health of the daughter of my people recovered?"

We all agree that the trust was doing wrong, and for that wrong they ought to have been punished, but there was a way and a place. They should have been taken to the proper forum, where the weak and the strong meet upon a common level. Chapter 101, Kentucky Statutes, beginning with Section 3,915, provides a way, and no one was better prepared than Judge O'Rear to explain the line of procedure. That statute fixes a fine of from $500 to $5,000, or six months to twelve months in the county jail, or the court may so fine and imprison at the discretion of the jury. Proceedings could have been brought by any one of 119 County Attorneys or by any one of thirty-four Commonwealth Attorneys. The courts are open always, and Judge O'Rear, sitting in the court of last resort, could have seen to it that justice was given them if the cases ever got to his court. Why did he not advise what line to pursue instead of saying:

"You can not push an idea through an Anglo-Saxon's head with a bayonet"?

There is no place in this land of the free and home of the brave for mobs and the mob spirit. I think that every man at that peace conference should have said that law and order must reign and that peace must be established, and those in that conference should have met mob violence with that stern determination that would have convinced all that law-breakers could find no encouragement at the State Capitol, and especially none from a member of the Court of Appeals of the State. But, instead, Judge O'Rear threw a bombshell into the camp of Law and Order that kindled more fire in the breasts of the night riders and mob sympathizers than all the speeches and all the editorials that had gone before. Why? Because at that time he was a member of the Court of Appeals of the State, the court of last resort. If I am not mistaken, he was Chief Justice of that court, the man of all men who should have counseled obedience to the law.

The law-breakers had a right to think that if the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals should feel that way about their acts, they had not to fear any trouble from the inferior courts or from officers clothed with less power. That very speech gave Judge O'Rear the sympathy of every night rider in Kentucky. It was carried from neighborhood to neighborhood, from county to county, wherever these sons of darkness had an organization. "It was told in Gath and it was published in the streets of Askalon," until every night rider in the State began to sing the praises of Judge O'Rear. At the same time, however, his speech drove from him a greater number of law-and-order men, so that he lost more than he gained.

And there is another thing that should be taken into consideration. Night riders, as a rule, are confined to Democratic localities, and they have but little to do in Republican conventions and Republican elections. I do not mean to give offense, but the records show that night riding flourishes only in Democratic strongholds, with but one single exception. That exception is Christian County, but I do not mean any reflection on Christian County, God bless her. She has comparatively few night riders of her own, but she has suffered grievously at the hands of the lawless from other and Democratic counties. The mob that destroyed her beautiful city came from another county. They travel from one county to another. There are not many of them, although Judge O'Rear thinks there are enough of them to nominate him for Governor. He is mistaken. They can not get into Republican conventions. If all the Republican night riders in Kentucky should attend the convention in Christian County, where he opened his campaign, there would not be enough of them to carry that county for Judge O'Rear, because there are more law and order people in Christian County than there are Republican night riders in the entire State of Kentucky. They are nearly all Democrats, and Judge O'Rear is supposed to be a Republican; but, to read his speech, one might have some doubt.

Yet Hopkinsville is where Judge O'Rear went to open his campaign, and before the ink was dry on his announcement as a candidate he pitched his tent in Dawson Springs—Dawson Springs, where the night riders visited one of the leading hotels about the time of his Frankfort speech, and took therefrom one of the guests of the hotel, dragged him to the river bank, whipped him and made him leave the country, and today, on account of the night riders he is forced to make his home in a distant State. The judge, while at the Springs, was in daily communication with his friends in that part of the State, and doubtless received many assurances of support—from the Democratic night riders.

He capped the climax by opening his campaign at Hopkinsville, where, during the night-rider troubles a mob, estimated to contain from two hundred to three hundred men, all masked, visited the city under cover of darkness, shooting up the plate glass fronts from one end of the main street to the other, burning tobacco factories, shooting a railroad engineer off his engine, whipping people and committing almost every crime and outrage known to night riderism. I can imagine that if the judge had paused to listen during his speech he could still have heard the echo of the rattling glass, the tramp of the midnight mob, and could have smelled the smoke that I should think still hangs low over the rich valleys of good old Christian County, from the burning barns, over the destruction of which suits are now pending in the United States Court at Owensboro. I say, the people are wondering why this man should have gone to this place at this time to open his campaign. I will admit that I am at a loss to know, unless it was that he might be in close proximity to the mobs that burned Princeton and Hopkinsville, or have a reunion of the night riders of the State, where he could be present.

But, gentlemen, is that the way to bring capital to your State? The foreign investor, when contemplating coming among us, will ask the question, "Who is your Governor? What stand did he take during your night-rider troubles? Which side was he on?" Judge O'Rear's friends are boasting that he went into my district to open his campaign, and a paper supporting him said, "O'Rear has bearded the lion in his den." There were eight other districts in the State which had no candidates for Governor, and in courtesy he might have gone to any one of these. Not satisfied with invading my district, he has designs on my county, as is evident by the letters he is writing to the precinct committeemen of that county. Since Judge O'Rear made his announcement I have not so much as sent a letter to his district. Courtesy demands certain things of a candidate for the high office of Governor, and no man understands that courtesy better than Judge O'Rear, but ambition has dethroned courtesy, and the temptation was so great that he could not resist it. Judge O'Rear, of course, has the right to conduct his campaign as he sees fit, but when a man comes into my district and throws down the gauntlet, and all because my stand for law and order, for peace and quiet and security and the rights of the citizen, much as I opposed and am opposed to a speaking campaign for the nomination, I accept the gage of battle, and to the best of my ability will defend my cause. The Republicans everywhere say that my stand for law and order was right, but some who are supporting other candidates say that if I should be nominated the night riders would vote against me. Of course they will vote against me, but for every night-rider Republican that I lose I shall get two Democrats, law-and-order Democrats, in his place. I have no fear of the result on that score. Give me the nomination and I will take care of the night riders.

Gentlemen, my stand when I went among the night riders in 1908 and denounced them to their faces at their county seats, with signs of their deviltry before my eyes and the threats of their vengeance ringing in my ears—my stand, I say, was right or it was wrong, and I want the Republican party to say which side it will take.

I frankly say to you, if on account of my stand for law and order, the Republican party thinks that I should not be nominated because the night riders are against me, then I protest against the nomination of a candidate by the Republican party because the night riders are for that candidate. If the time should ever come when the night riders control the Republican party or their fear or favor influences its councils, which I hope will never be, I want to say to you, and say it in all earnestness, as much as I love that old party, not alone on account of its splendid past, but on account of the magnificent future that lies before it; as much as I have enjoyed fighting its battles and glorying in its achievements, should it ever surrender to the night riders of Kentucky, I want to say it with all the emphasis of my soul, that the time will come, and come quickly, when those who have shouldered the responsibility will call for the rocks and mountains to fall on them and hide them from the fierce wrath of an outraged people—and fervently I shall say amen to their fate.

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Book on patents. "Hints to inventors." "Inventions needed." "Why some inventors fail." Send rough sketch or model for search of Patent Office records. Our Mr. Greeley was formerly Acting Commissioner of Patents, and as such had full charge of the U. S. Patent Office.

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SOLD OR RENTED ON COMMISSION.

DO YOU want to Buy Real Estate? If so see me and I will try to supply your wants. I have a large list of farms in Knox county, consisting of Coal and Timber lands, grass lands, agricultural farms, in large, small and medium size, tracts, that I can suit the wish of almost any one. Also

TOWN PROPERTY

having a nice list of property, both improved and unimproved, listed for sale. If you want to locate in town, either to buy or rent, SEE ME. I can supply your wants—if I haven't what you want I will get it or try to.

If you want to sell or rent, let me find you a customer. List with me, I will get your wants before the public and treat you right. I am also agent for land in Florida. Commission reasonable.

Farm Lands. D. W. CLARK Mineral Lands.

Florida Lands

BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY

PERSONAL AND LOCAL MENTIONINGS

Will Lewallen, of Jellico, spent Sunday here.

Tom Stallsworth, of Pineville, was a visitor here Sunday.

Miss Nan Riley is the week-end guest of friends at Corbin.

John Stanfill and Guy Dickenson were in Corbin Wednesday.

Mr. J. A. McDermott is in Ohio this week visiting relatives.

Fred Hemphill took in the Carni val at Corbin Tuesday night.

Miss Louise Clelland, of Pikesville, is the guest of Miss Myrtle Cole this week

Miss Maud Forrester returned Monday from a short visit to her sister at Rockhold.

Henry Schwieters, of Louisville, was in town Wednesday mingling with his many friends here.

Miss Vesta Ingram, of Pineville was the guest of Miss Amanda Lambdin the first of the week.

A. W. Hopper is in Louisville this week attending the State Board Meeting of Funeral Directors.

Jess Gregory was up from Wil liamsburg the first of the week and spent several days visiting home folks.

Miss Ruth Johnson, of Millersburg, arrived last Saturday and is the guest of her cousin, Miss Ellen Clark.

Mrs V. S. Wilson, of Mitchell, Ind., arrived here the first of the week for a visit to her brother, Mr. Logan Runyon.

Rev. S. F. Kelly, of College Hill, was the guest of his daughter, Mrs. C. N. Sampson, during commencement week.

Prof. L. A. Jones, who has had charge of the Institute for the past year, returned to his home in Ashville, N. C. Wednesday.

Chas. Cole, "Rube" and "Daddy" Watkins and "Boo" Decker returned Tuesday from their Southern trip with the U. C. ball team.

Mrs E. A. Geary is expected to return here Sunday from Whitley Station where she has been for the past few weeks for her health.

Dr. E. B. Dishman, a member of the Kentucky Dental Association, is in attendance at the annual meeting of the Association at Owensboro this week.

Senator Joe Bosworth was in this city last Monday and spoke in the interest of Good Roads, as did also Judge Fuson and E. G. Asher, of Pineville.

The baccalaureate sermon delivered by Dr. Jameson last Sunday was one of the best ever delivered here and was greatly enjoyed by the large audience present.

Misses Idella and Nancye Kincheloe, of Hardensburg, formerly graduates of Union College, were the guests of Miss Hattie Stansbury during commencement week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Tippett returned last Sunday afternoon from Stanton, W. Va., where they were called a few weeks ago on account of the illness of their daughter.

Miss Dessie Stamper, of Mt. Sterling, and Miss Dora Ingram, of Pineville, were the guests of Prof. and Mrs. B. C. Lewis at Union College during commencement week.

"Rube" Watkins left Thursday on the 10:30 for Jellico, Tenn., where he will pitch the coming season. Miss Nan Riley also left on the same tain presumably for Corbin. Nuf sed. (?)

Prof. and Mrs. B. C. Lewis, Misses Dessie Stamper, Ida Cole, Dora Ingram, Ollie Cole, and Messrs. Bob Faulkner and Josh Tye spent Wednesday at the Pinnacle at Cumberland Gap.

Dr. Amon Boreing, Dr. J. D. Walsh, Dr. E. L. Shepherd and Dr. G. V. Morris, all members of the Board of Education of Union College, were here for the graduation exercises last Tuesday.

Mrs. Andrew Mitchell is visiting relativer at Wilton this week.

Born, last Monday morning to the wife of Mr. Haskell Golden, a fine eight-pound daughter. Mother and child both doing nicely, but granc'pa Ike is just touching the high places this week.

The Memorial services of the John G. Eve Post No. 221, G. A. R will be preached at the Southern Methodist church next Sunday by the pastor, Rev. Gibbs. Everybody is cordially invited to attend.

Chas. Smith and family have returned to Pineville where they will remain until the first of the year when he will again return here to place his children in school. Mr. Smith is a good citizen and we regret to lose him from our midst.

Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Ashley entertained Tuesday evening, May 23rd, in honor of the graduating class of 1909 of Union College. Nearly all the members of the class were present. Ices and cakes were served and an enjoyable time was had. Those present were, Misses Nancye Kincheloe, Eva Swearengin, Della Kincheloe, Gertrude Black, Hattie Stansbury, Mary Sawyer, Bess Sawyer, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Owens, Messrs. Ed Faulkner, Chas. Black, Prof. Ricketts, Eber Mullins and Alex Tinsley

Free

Have you seen those handsome china sets at Detherage's Store that are being given away absolutely free? If you have not you should drop in and see them at once. One set consists of a 43 piece dinner set and the other a 10 piece chamber set valued at $6.00. Drop in and learn all about them and remember it costs you nothing. Hurry up before some one else gets them all.

W. H. DETHERAGE.

U. C. Ball Team Returns From Southern Trip.

The U. C. base ball team returned Monday from the South where they had a very successful trip, playing 11 games, winning 7 losing 3 and tieing 1. Not a game was lost until Kelly and Sawyers left the team at Johnson City which made it necessary to pick up three others to finish the schedule. Golden and Africa did not make the trip and Donahue left the team at Knoxville as also did Williams.

This is by far the best team that has ever represented Union College, and was in all probability the best college team in the State as they did not lose a single game with a college team and defeated some of the best teams in the State. 21 games were played during the season, Union winning 14, losing 7 and tieing 1.

The Booze Basket Brigade.

Do you, people of the fair city of Barbourville, know all about the affairs of your town that you care to, or could know?

Do you, decent, law-abiding citizens of this blessed mountain country, feel an interest in the moral and civic welfare of your home land?

Do you, who pay the taxes imposed upon you by the Commonwealth of Kentucky, believe that the laws of your State should be upheld by the preventiou of crime and lawlessness in your vicinity?

Almost any night in the week, should you care to meet the train which comes in from Middlesboro, you might see from two to ten men, either black or white, alight from that train with a covered basket. Now watch one of these men for two blocks and see how many men of his degree meet him and see where they go. Do you wonder what the contents of that basket which he carries, are? Now a man has a perfect right to go to Middleboro or any other city and bring back with him a parcel or even a basket if he desire, but what do the statutes of our State say regarding the bringing into a prohibition town, of liquors How much liquor will a nickle basket hold anyway? Would it by any chance be more than he himself would use? It would. Then why should he bring it in, except for distribution. Do you officers and honorable citizens of this city know of this importation of said liquors? If not, why not? Barbourville is a prohibition town.

Now if anyone is in doubt concerning the truth of these statements let him watch the said train and examine the incoming passengers, especially on a Saturday night

How long will the law abiding, respectable people of Barbourville allow the manipulations of such a gang, as these Boozesters, to defy the eye of civic vigilance?

These Booze Basket Toters should have a taste of the Cat-o' nine-tails from the grand jury of this district One train load of Boosters speaks well for the city, when on the mission of our Tuesday's party; but a continual train of Boozesters, are a blot on the fair name of this or any other town. Somebody start something. —[Observant Subscriber.

Makes Home Baking Easy

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

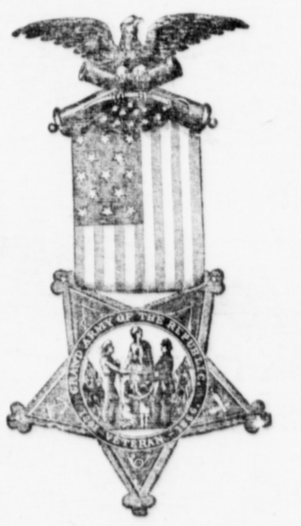
The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

NO ALUM, NO LIME PHOSPHATE

G. A. R. POST

Will Fittingly Celebrate Next Tuesday

Will Decorate the Graves of Fallen Heroes



John G. Eve Post No. 221 of this city, will fittingly celebrate the May-day Memorial by marching from the Court house to the cemetery and there strew flowers upon the graves of fallen comrades of the war of 1861-65.

The flower girls will carry wreaths of flowers and when the cemetery is reached they will tenderly place the wreaths upon the graves of those who have crossed over the river of death.

After the graves have been decorated suitable addresses will be delivered for the occasion by Prof. J. M. Robsion and others

Every old soldier, both of the blue and the gray is cordially invited to join in with the Post to commemorate the occasion.

After the services at the cemetery the Sunday Schools of the different churches will celebrate the remainder of the day at the Fair Grounds in a picnic in which everybody is cordially invited to join. Let every one come and bring well filled baskets and make the day one of extreme pleasure and delight.

THE MOUNTAIN ADVOCATE

D. W. CLARK, EDITOR

BARBOURVILLE, KENTUCKY

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1911-May-1911

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28	29	30	31			

L. & N. Time Card

North Bound

No. 22 Daily, due .... 10:32 a. m.
No. 28 " except Sunday .... 1:55 p. m
No. 34 Daily, due .... 11:24 p. m

South Bound

No. 23 Daily, due .... 3:24 p. m.
No. 27 " except Sunday .... 11:20 a. m.
No. 21 Daily, due .... 3:45 a. m

Street car leaves Hotel Jones twenty minutes before the scheduled time for trains.

Church Directory

CUMBERLAND RIVER BAPTIST CHURCH

Every Sunday in each month.

Morning Service .... 11:00 a. m.
Evening " .... 7:30 p. m.
Sabbath School .... 9:45 a. m.
Prayer Meeting, Wednesday .... 7:30 p. m.

REV. A. C. HUTSON, Pastor.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Every Sunday in each month.

Morning Service .... 10:45 a. m.
Evening " .... 7:30 p. m.
Sabbath School .... 9:30 a. m.
Prayer Meeting, Thursday .... 7:30 p. m.
M. H. C., 1st. & 3rd. Mondays, ... 7:30 p. m.

REV. F. W. H[illegible]ROP, Pastor.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH SERVICES

Morning Service .... 11:00 a. m.
Evening " .... 7:30 p. m.
Sabbath School .... 9:45 a. m.
Junior Endeavor .... 1:30 p. m.
S. S. Workers' Con., Tues .... 7:0 p. m.
Prayer Meeting, Tuesday .... 7:45 p. m.

REV. EBER H. MULLINS, Minister.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH SERVICES

First and Third Sunday in each month.

Morning Service .... 11:00 a. m.
Evening " .... 7:30 p. m.
Sunday School .... 9:45 a. m.
Prayer Meeting, Wednesday .... 7:30 p. m.

REV. ROBT. L. BROWN, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH SOUTH

Second and Fourth Sunday in each Month.

Morning Service .... 11:00 a. m.
Evening " .... 7:30 p. m.
Sabbath School .... 9:45 a. m.

ST. GREGORY'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Mass and Sermon every First Sunday of the month, at 8:30 a. m.
Sermon and Evening Prayer, every Third Sunday of the month, at 7:30 p. m.

REV. P. AMBROSE REGER, O. S. B.
Pastor, Corbin, Ky.

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K. F. DAVIS,
PROPRIETOR.
Near HOTEL JONES

If you want a good, clean shave, a neat hair cut, or a shampoo, you will find no better place in town.

WHITE BARBERS FOR WHITE TRADE.
GIVE HIM A CALL.

YOU WANT BETTER LIGHT?

The MAZDA LAMP will double your light without increasing your light bill. The metal filament affords two-and-a-half times as much brilliancy as the ordinary carbon incandescent—and the quality of the light is pure white. We would be glad to quote you prices on this lamp, chandeliers and any electrical fixtures desired.

We shall be glad to give estimates of cost of wiring your home for

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All our work is done by careful, experienced men, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

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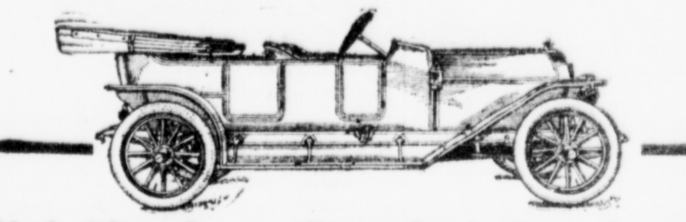

Not Simply a Car—but Car Service

Now is the time of year when you're beginning to think of the car you intend buying.

Remember, when you buy, that the absolute limit of dollar for dollar return is reached in cars selling under $2,000. When you pay more, your returns are not in proportion to your investment.

When you buy, buy not simply a car—but car service. Buy correct design, accurate construction and good materials. Buy sound motor car value.

In the MARATHON you get all this.

But don't accept our mere statement. For we can convince you of its truth.

We have a catalogue which describes, in detail, the wealth of mechanical excellence, finish and dependable utility that characterize the MARATHON.

And it's yours for the asking.

Won't you ask for it?

MARATHON models include Torpedo Touring Car, Fore Door Touring Car, Standard Touring Car and Roadster, and Torpedo Roadster. Prices from $1,500 to $1,700.

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The Leading Hotel In Southeastern Kentucky

Telephone, Electric Light and Natural Gas in Every Room. Hot and Cold Water Baths. Everything New and Up-to-Date. Accommodations Top Notch. Courteous Treatment

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RATES - - $2.00 PER DAY
W. R. TIPPETT, Manager

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Meat Market

STEAK AND NO MISTAKE

Here is the place to get your FRESH MEATS and VEGETABLES. I am located in the Costellow Building, on Walnut Street, were I purpose to keep at all times the best of everything in the Meat and Vegetable line.

Call and get your meat, sweet and fresh and tender, and your vegetables, for breakfast, dinner and supper. None but the best Meats handled, so you will know when you get HATTON'S STEAK that you are getting the BEST and NO MISTAKE. And everything will be sold at the very LOWEST PRICES.

My shop will be open to the public from early morning until late at night.

Walnut Street H. L. HATTON, Walnut Street
Barbourville, Ky.

CORRESPONDENCE

INDIAN CREEK.

Mrs. Jane Helton, is very ill at this writing.—Louis Helton, of Wilton, was calling on Miss Rachæl Davenport, last Sunday.— Misses Clara Campbell and Emma Cooper, spent several days in Barbourville last week.—Miss Lidia Engle, has returned to her home, after attending a five months' school course at Barbourville Baptist Institute.—Messrs. W. B. Reese and J. P. Campbell, were in Barbourville, Saturday on business.— Mrs. Rebecca Fore, was a guest of Mrs. Mary Cooper Sunday.—W. J. Campbell, wife and daughter, Miss Ada Campbell, were in Barbourville, last Saturday shopping.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Helton were in Wilton, Saturday and Sunday, guests of Mr. and Mrs. Pat Helton.—Miss Liza Foure, was a guest of Miss Emma Cooper, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Brown were in Corbin Saturday, the guests of her sister, Mrs. Neal Moore.—J. P. Campbell, was calling on Miss Ada Campbell, Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Smith were in Wilton, Monday afternoon.—M. B. Cooper was in Barbourville, Thursday.—George and Charles Campbell, of Lindsay, attended Church here last Sunday.—Clarence Smith, is in Wilton this week, a guest ef relatives.—Misses Bessie Brown and Clara Campbell, were guests of Mrs. N. J. Logan, Monday afternoon.—Don't forget Decoration Day, May 30th. The G. A. R. Post, of Barbourville, will decorate the graves of our fallen heroes, at this place. Everybody invited to attend.

—[Rose Bud.

BAILEY'S SWITCH

Success to the Mountain Advocate.—Corn planting is progressing nicely.—Rev. William Cheek will fill his appointment at McClellan's on Saturday night and Sunday, May 21st.—Miss Mary Dizney was the pleasant caller of Misses Ora and Carrie Jackson, Sunday avening.—Mrs. Jesse Childers spent Monday with Mrs. V. D. Jackson.—The father and mother of Mr. Vanas Waid, was called to his death-bed, Thursday. He died Friday afternoon. The remains were interred near Pineville.—The little son of W. R. Stewart, is visiting his grandma, at this time.—Sunday school is progressing nicely at McClellan, with large attendance.—Prayer meeting every Thursday night. Everybody please come out.

—[Brown Eyes.

SCALF NEWS

Farming and bark spudding is all the go now. The farmers are all behind with their crops on account of the late spring.—John Murphy is being called "Pap" again. He has a fine boy at his home. Mother and babe are doing nicely.—We had a good meeting at Salt Gum, last Sunday, with a good attendance.—A new Church was organized on Jeff's Creek, the first Saturday in this Month. Rev. Sherman Mills was elected pastor, and Columbus Mills, clerk. Their regular meeting day will be thr Third Saturday and Sunday in each month.—We had a much needed rain Saturday, which was needed.—J. D. Mills and Dan Hubkard were over from Elys, Friday.—T. G. Hammons and daughter, Dora, was the guest of Larkin Jackson and J. H. Hubbard and family, Friday, Saturday and Sunday.—Larkin Mills has been on the sick list.—C. C. Mills and Brother are going into the mercantile business They have built a store room and are going to sell goods as an occupation.—Wonder if Evie Hammons has quit talking of joining the army.—Columbus Mills is still passing his Love Cards through the mail to one that he loves best. He says he will never quit writing to the one he loves best.

—[May Flower.

Fletcher news was crowded out on account of lack of force to set it up. Such things happen in all print shops. For you should know when when the editor's away, the devils do play.

ALL LIFE BUT ONE CREATURE

Component Parts Are Merely Individual Cells, According to Argument of Samuel Butler.

Samuel Butler argues that, as automatic expertness in piano playing proves previous practice, so also does the immediate expertness in pecking of a newly hatched chick. To the question of personal identity; and again. This brings up the whole m them), and can therefore do it question: How can a newly hatched chick have had any practice in pecking? Butler replies that the essentials of the chick once lived in its parents' bodies, and that it remembers what they did (or what it did in them), and can therefore do it again. This brings up the whole question of personal identity; and Butler deals with it. We say that an octogenarian is the same "person" as he was when an infant; yet there is no identity of matter. Nor does personality depend upon any consciousness or sense of such personality; it is not likely that the moth remembers having been a caterpillar, any more than we remember having been children of a day old. And if the octogenarian is the infant of eighty years ago he is also the foetus of a few months before, and—chasing him still further back—he is identical with his parents. This "involves the probable unity of all animal and vegetable life, as being, in reality, nothing but one single creature, of which the component members are but, as it were, blood corpuscles or individual cells," which would fit in rather well with the similar argumentation of Fechner.

DIDN'T WANT GREEN HORSES

Irishman, Seeking Mounts for St. Patrick's Day Parade, Wanted Them All Gray.

A florid-looking Irishman drifted into the office of a big firm of horse dealers. He came from a benevolent association that is famous as one of the biggest aggregations of Irishmen outside of the Emerald Isle. He asked for Mr. Kearney, of the firm.

"Oi want twinty gray horses for the parade St. Patrick's day," he announced after exhibiting his credentials.

"Twenty gray horses!" exclaimed Mr. Kearny, "that's quite an order. I don't believe we have twenty gray horses in the stables. We could give you about a dozen grays."

The Irishman shook his head; there were twenty officials of the order that had to be mounted. Then suddenly it occurred to Mr. Kearny that a carload of horses was on its way from the west; even then the bill of lading was on his desk, and the consignment could not be far from Jersey City.

"Hold on," said he, "I guess I can fix you up. I'm expecting a carload of green horses, and—"

"Green!" gasped the Irishman, as he jumped to his feet; "green horses! Th' divil roast 'em!" But he laughed just as heartily as did Mr. Kearny when it was explained to him that green was not actually the color of the horses.

RESOURCEFUL COUNT D'ORSAY.

D'Orsay was once dining at the Old Ship hotel at Greenwich when someone called his attention to an inscription made with a diamond upon the central pane of the bay window overlooking the Thames, in which his name was improperly connected with that of a celebrated German dancer. D'Orsay took an orange from a dish, coolly remarking upon the good quality of the fruit and tossed it up in the air several times, then as though by accident he gave it a wider cant and sent it through the offending pane, knocking the glass into the Thames.—Jerrold: "Beaux and Dandies."

MAKING LIGHT OF HER YEARS.

Marie Dressler was inviting her friends to a birthday party.

"There'll be a birthday cake, I suppose," some one remarked.

"Yes, there'll be a cake, never fear," was the reply.

"And candles, of course?" went on the alleged wit.

"My friend," said Miss Dressler, "this is to be a birthday party, not a torchlight procession."

[illegible]TY.

Dolly—Handsome Mr. Rogers danced with me three times!

Molly—Well, it's a charity ball, you know."—Smart Set.

HIRED MAN'S LITTLE GRAFT

Through the Grocer He Sold His Employer the Apples From Her Own Orchard.

Out in the Oranges of New Jersey Mrs. Philip Carr owns a handsome farm, says the New York correspondent of the Cincinnati Times-Star. As she lives in the city it is about as expensive a proposition as owning a yacht. No farm owner who doesn't live on his place ever made a dollar in this neighborhood.

"I wouldn't care," said Mrs. Carr, "if I could only get good apples from my farm. There is a lovely orchard on it, but my hired man tells me that it doesn't bear. So I have to buy my apples."

Her guests told her that she certainly had good taste in the matter of buying apples. The dish in the middle of the table was heaped up with big, red globes. Her guests liked them so well that they insisted on finding out where they came from. Mrs. Carr gave them the address of her grocer. The grocer said he got them from a middleman in the Oranges. The guests, having nothing better to do and owning a large car that was eating its head off, rode out to the middleman the next day.

"We got some delicious apples from a grocer," they said. "He said he got them from you. We want to buy a barrel or two."

The iddleman took the order at once.

"But I won't be able to deliver them until next week," said he. "That's when Mrs. Carr's hired man comes to town. They're all grown on her place."

That hired man has lost his job.

DELICATE MATTER

Jack—Wouldn't you like to be famous?

Jennie—Well, I should say not.

Jack—Why not?

Jennie—Do you suppose I would want to have the date of my birth a matter of history?

REALLY WONDERFUL LAWYER.

There was a prosecuting attorney in Texas whose methods were so dramatic and uniformly successful that he not only became the terror of evil doers, but an object of admiration, especially among the negroes.

Upon retirement from office he was at once much sought after by those charged with crime. The first two cases which he defended resulted in conviction, much to his chagrin.

An old negro who had watched his prosecution in admiring wonder and looked on with equal interest when he conducted the defense, accosted him just after his defeat and said: "Mars Earle, yo sho' is a wonder. No matter which side you's on they go to the pen just the same."—Case and Comment.

HIS SUSPICION.

"Are you a friend of the groom's family?" asked the usher at the church wedding.

"I think not," replied the lady addressed. "I'm the mother of the bride."

FOR IDEAS.

Bill—What are you scratching your head for?

Jill—Trying to get some ideas out of it.

"Better try a vacuum cleaner."

PHILOSOPHY.

"Pa, what is philosophy?"

"Philosophy, my boy, is the gentle art of letting your creditors do all the worrying."

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Write immediately for further particulars, giving full information of yourself in letter. Address in confidence, SUPREME COMMANDER GENERAL, Box AB-293, Covington, Ky.

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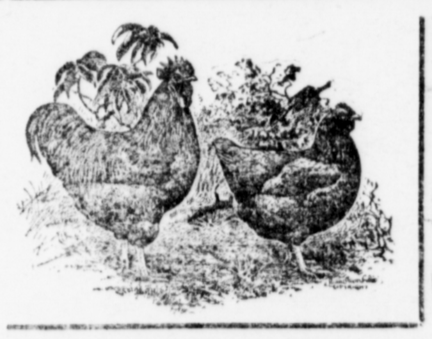

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Who Was There That *You* Knew?

IN the shadowy ranks of those who marched to defeat or death or victory fifty years ago in the mighty conflict that convulsed this great nation, is there father or grandfather or uncle of yours? Would you like to see a photograph of him in that long ago day of his youth—a photograph that he never knew was taken? Perhaps we can show you one; and in any case, we can tell you a story, stranger than any detective fiction, of 3,500 priceless photographs that were lost and are found again.

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